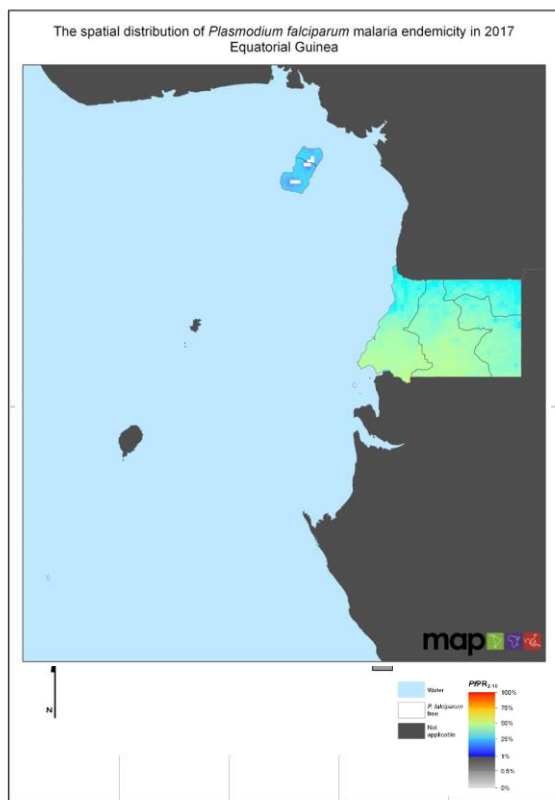


### Scorecard for Accountability and Action



#### Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
Public sector RDT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
Public sector ACT financing 2020 projection (% of need)	
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2018 (CPIA Cluster D)	
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	2
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
RDTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
ACTs in stock (>9 months stock)	
LLINIRS campaign on track	
Country Reporting Launch of Zero Malaria Starts with Me Campaign	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLINIRS coverage (% of at risk population)	49
On track to reduce case incidence by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
On track to reduce case mortality by ≥40% by 2020 (vs 2015)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2018)	
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	35
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2019)	32
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	68
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	7
Vitamin A Coverage 2018 (2 doses)	7
DPT3 coverage 2019 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	53

The entire population of Equatorial Guinea is at high risk of malaria and the transmission is intense all year round. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 6,099.

#### Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

## **Malaria**

### **Sustaining Essential Health Services During the COVID-19 Pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic is putting an incredible strain on health systems across Africa. Health systems are required to maintain routine health services for other illnesses even as they handle the additional burden. In order to prevent widespread morbidity and mortality, it is of vital importance that we work to sustain the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during this difficult time including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health and malaria. WHO underlines the critical importance of sustaining efforts to prevent, detect and treat malaria during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is of vital importance to ensure the continuity of malaria prevention and treatment services including distribution of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying, as well as chemoprevention for pregnant women (intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy). Any intervention must consider the importance of both lowering malaria-related mortality and ensuring the safety of communities and health workers given the ease of transmission of COVID-19.

For Equatorial Guinea, the country is encouraged to sustain the delivery of essential health services including malaria case management, during the COVID-19 pandemic. Without this, it is estimated by WHO that there will be an increase in malaria cases and deaths. Under the worst-case scenario, in which there is a 75% reduction in access to effective antimalarial medicines, WHO estimate that there could be a 3.8% increase in malaria cases, and a 30.8% increase in malaria deaths in Equatorial Guinea. This scenario would represent a complete reversal in the substantial progress in malaria mortality reductions seen over the last 2 decades.

### **Progress**

Equatorial Guinea has made progress with malaria control on Bioko Island and is working to extend this success to the mainland. The country has completed the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan and has reported the results of insecticide resistance monitoring to WHO.

### **Impact**

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2018 was 6,099.

### **Key Challenge**

- Sustaining the delivery of essential life-saving interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic including for Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Adolescent and Child health including malaria.

### **Previous Key Recommended Actions**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Action Item</b>	<b>Suggested completion timeframe</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report</b>
Address funding	Ensure that sufficient domestic resources are committed to malaria control	Q4 2014		The High level meeting for domestic resource mobilization is on hold during the COVID-19 pandemic
Impact	Ensure that malaria services including case management and vector control are sustained and implemented whilst using COVID-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic	Q4 2020		The country reports that there are sufficient supplies of ACTs and RDTs to sustain case management during the COVID-19 pandemic

Equatorial Guinea has responded positively to the previous recommended actions addressing low coverage of iCCM and continues to track progress as this action is implemented.

## RMNCAH and NTDs

### Progress





Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Equatorial Guinea is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. The country has not reported preventive chemotherapy coverage in 2018 to WHO.

### Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Optimise quality of care	a) Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of postnatal care	Q4 2015		The country does not yet systematically collect postnatal care data
	b) Investigate and address the reasons for the lack of reported data on vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019		The country reported data in 2018 and has increased vitamin A coverage by 2% to 7% but coverage remains low
RMNCAH <sup>1</sup> : Impact	Ensure that essential RMNCAH services are sustained and implemented whilst using Covid-19 sensitive guidelines during the pandemic. Address any stock-outs of essential RMNCAH commodities	Q4 2020		The country reports there have been no interruptions in delivery of health services. Equatorial Guinea have adapted this year's workplans to the context of COVID 19, having developed a manual for providing safe care for pregnancy, childbirth and how to keep health workers safe. The country reports it is maintaining services for family planning, ANC, and vaccines, among others
NTDs	Implement preventive chemotherapy for Lymphatic Filariasis and report to WHO the results of Preventive chemotherapy for onchocerciasis, soil transmitted helminths and schistosomiasis	Q1 2020		No progress reported

Equatorial Guinea has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing lack of data on vitamin A and low coverage of exclusive breastfeeding, ARTs and DPT3. The country continues to track progress as these actions are implemented, and the country has recently increased ART coverage in children.

### Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

<sup>1</sup> RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO